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1. When announcements of steel production are made by the USSR, the announcement includes ingots and castings, not just ingots. There is an official Soviet term, "Steel Smelting" (**ВЫПЛАВКА СТАЛИ**) which is usually used in industrial plants and in reports of industrial production fulfillment. This term should be interpreted literally and exactly to embrace all smelted [sic] steel, which includes both ingots and castings.

2. Soviet announcements of rolled steel (**СТАЛЬНОЙ ПРОКАТ**) production includes all steel which has been formed by any squeezing [sic] (**ОБЖАТИЕ**) process such as rolling, pressing, forging, etc. This interpretation of the term "rolled steel" is one which has been accepted by common usage;

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even includes steel castings which have been "squeezed" [sic] such as some types of armor plate. In this connection, a 15,000-metric ton press which was designed to produce 420 mm thick armor plate; this "pressed" armor plate would be included in the rolled steel category. that all items produced by the extrusion method (and all other "densifying" processes) would be termed rolled steel

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3. Steel produced at all plants which make steel such as the Uralmash and Novo Kramatorsk machine building plants, is included in Soviet announcements of steel production. The announcement is under the heading: steel smelting - **ВЫПЛАВКА СТАЛИ** - see paragraph 1/. One should be aware of the fact, however, that some fabricating plants having their own steel producing shops (which produce steel for consumption by their parent plant and sometimes for other similar fabricating plants) may be under the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building rather than the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; a possible example of this differentiation might be the placing of the Army and Navy materiel producing plants, which could produce their

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own steel, under the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building. A fairly accurate rule of thumb would be to lump the purely steel producing plants under the category of "large metallurgy" and the captive steel producing shops of steel fabricating plants under the "small metallurgy" category.

4. "Indices are the tools and weapons of the Party" is a current axiom in the USSR. This conception must always be born in mind in placing reliance upon Soviet announcements of coefficients of utilization in blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces or, indeed, in any official index subject to a comparative interpretation. Any index, coefficient, record, etc, which is published is always a figure which has been achieved either under impossibly ideal circumstances or by using a theoretical capacity which is practically impossible to achieve. They should never be regarded as a mean or norm. For example, the records set by Stakhanov, Krivonos, Gudov and Mazai were actually attained but only by the Soviets specially creating ideal work situations for them. Gudov, a machinist, set his record with the aid of several set up men, special jigs, inspection specifications, product sizes, etc. [redacted] a locomotive engineer who made a record run, but only after the track was cleared and all signals were set for him to open the throttle at full speed. These indices are then applied to an industry as a goal; they are a record, not a mean or norm although the mean or norm is predicated upon them. These means or norms have been established for the performance of equipment, as well as for actual production of end items. The mean coefficients for an industry or process should never be considered as trustworthy.
5. [redacted] the Soviets, when speaking of the hearth area of an open hearth furnace, mean the surface area of the molten metal when it stands at sill plate level. True to form, they use the highest possible theoretical capacity figure, whereas in the US the hearth area is the square footage of the furnace bottom related to a bath of approximately 30 inches in depth.
6. Rolling mills in the USSR are designated by "center distance" which is the distance between the centers of the pinions in the pinion stands; this designation applies to roughing, blooming and slabbing mills. Sheet and strip mills are designated by the length of the face of the rolls [redacted]. Tube mills are designed by the maximum diameter of the finished tube plus the type of mill [Mannesman, for example]. The above data applies to single stand mills only. Multistand mills are designated by the above characteristics as applied to the finishing stand, plus the number of stands in the mill. A general descriptive term is also added, such as "structural mill", etc.

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[redacted]